Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE CHICAGO SECTION, A. S. P., JANUARY 2, 1891.

The second meeting of the Chicago Section of the A. S. P. was held January 2, 1891, at the Dearborn Observatory, Evanston, Ill.

Mr. DOUGLASS was in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary announced the receipt of a letter from Professor HOLDEN, stating that an amendment to the Constitution of the A. S. P. was under consideration, which would authorize the formation of Sections of that body.

The Secretary also read extracts from Professor HOLDEN'S address on "The Work of an Astronomical Society," and recommended it to the members. It was voted that copies of this address be obtained, if possible, and distributed among the members.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, an assessment of fifty cents per member was ordered, to meet current expenses of printing, etc. The Secretary was authorized to collect the assessment and to expend it for the purpose indicated.

The Secretary then brought up the question of observing Sections, and strongly advocated their formation. The subject was left under consideration until the next meeting.

There being no further business, Professor G. W. HOUGH made some very interesting remarks on observations with small telescopes. Referring to Professor HOLDEN'S paper on "The Work of an Astronomical Society," he stated that it covered the ground very fully, and left little to be said. He recommended the observation of variable stars to those not owning telescopes, as their changes can be very successfully watched with an opera glass, using neighboring stars for comparison.

In the observation of *Jupiter*, and the phenomena of his satellites, much can be done with small glasses, although it is, of course, true that large instruments show the physical features of the planet with more detail. Accurate time can easily be obtained by those who wish to observe the satellites.

In the case of the sun, small telescopes are not much inferior to large ones, as the light is so abundant. Amplification of the image and extremely short exposures are best for photographic work. Photographs of limited areas of the moon's surface, made in the same way, would also be valuable, but in this case the magnification must not be too great, as the light is so much less. There is little trouble from this source, however, when short focus telescopes are used.

At this point a discussion arose as to the use of amplifying lenses, and Mr. SMITH stated his intention of experimenting with an ordinary eye-piece.

Professor HOUGH mentioned the various forms of correcting lenses, and stated his belief that a lens within the focus would prove very satisfactory.

Mr. DOUGLASS remarked that GUNDLACH is now experimenting with this method.

In conclusion, Professor HOUGH spoke of the great opportunities for observing double stars. Out of 6000 known doubles only about 1500 cannot be measured with a five or six-inch glass. These doubles need to be measured from time to time, and a small telescope, with clock and micrometer, is amply sufficient for the great majority. The work of BURNHAM and DEMBOWSKI may be cited as an example.

The instruments of the Observatory were then shown and explained by Professor HOUGH, and a hearty vote of thanks was given him by acclamation.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following have been added to the list of members of the Chicago Section, A. S. P.:

E. BURTON HOLMES, 229 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.
Mrs. RUTH W. BREWSTER, 145 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago.
A. W. WAGNER, First National Bank, Joliet, Ill.
Rev. E. H. RUDD, D. D., St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill.

GEORGE E. HALE, *Secretary.*